

Result of Examination:

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 were compared with specimens Q1 and Q2 in Bureau file 9-20583, the case entitled "Unknown Subject; HAROLD E. STASSEN, WINSTON CHURCHILL - Victims; Extortion," and it was concluded that the questioned writing in the STASSEN case was not written by the writer of the evidence in the instant case.

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 were searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. (S)

Specimens Q1 through Q16 and K1 are returned herewith. Appropriate photographic copies are retained in the files of this Bureau.

9-20583-

SECRET



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D.C.

August 6, 1951

To: SAC, Pittsburgh

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office August 2, 1951.

Re: UNSUBS.,  
HAROLD E. STASSEN - VICTIM  
EXTORTION

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

RECORDED - 57

YOUR FILE NO  
FBI FILE NO  
LAB. NO.

9-250  
9-20583-1  
D-135449 CJ

Examination requested by: Pittsburgh

Reference: Letter 7/27/51

Examination requested: Document

Specimens

K5 Three handwritten letters dated 5/14/51, 5/21/51 and 1/29/51 all bearing the known handwriting of [REDACTED] b7c

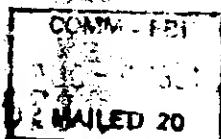
Result of Examination:

It was concluded that specimens Q1 and Q2, submitted to the Laboratory by the Philadelphia Division under date of May 17, 1951, were not written by [REDACTED] whose known handwriting is contained on K5. b7c

Specimen K5 is returned herewith. This material has not been photographed in the FBI Laboratory.

Enclosure - REGISTERED MAIL  
1 - Philadelphia (9-1901)

20583-19



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5 RJB/lc

RECEIVED - CIVIL ROOM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

7-2  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJB/1  
9-20583-24

RECEIVED  
9/1/81

Re: [illegible]

File # [illegible]  
Lab. # [illegible]

Examination requested by: [illegible] 9-350

Date of reference communication: [illegible] 7/27/81

Date received: [illegible] 8/2/81

Examination requested: Document

Examination by: [redacted] b7c

Result of Examination:

Specimens submitted for examination

Three bullets dated 5/21/51, 5/21/52 and 1 1/2 in. bearing the [illegible] b7c

9-20583-24

~~9-20583-24~~

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 9-850

REPORT MADE AT  
PITTSBURGH

DATE WHEN MADE  
7-2-65

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  
7-1-65 - 7-2-65

REPORT MADE BY  
[REDACTED]

CHARACTER OF CASE  
[REDACTED]

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;  
HAROLD C. STACSEN - [REDACTED]

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

G.I.R.-5

SA, Pittsburgh Office of Secret Service, advised handwriting appearing in extortion letter was not familiar to him. He suggested review of "Letters to the Editor" files of Pittsburgh newspapers in effort to identify unknown letter writer. Files of "Pittsburgh Press" contain three letters to the editor written by [REDACTED], Pittsburgh, one of which mentions HAROLD STACSEN. Laboratory requested to compare handwriting of [REDACTED] with unknown letter writer of instant extortion letter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJG/na

- 2 - 20

## DETAILS:

AT PITTSBURGH, Pa.

[REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge of the local office of the United States Secret Service, Plaza Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., was shown a photostatic copy of the extortion letter which was directed to Mr. HAROLD C. STACSEN. He advised that the writing did not appear familiar to him. He made available his files of photostatic copies of "Letters to the Editor" letters.

W. Roberg  
[Signature]

RECORDED  
INDEXED 105  
EX. 31

COPIES OF THIS REPORT  
COPIES DESTROYED  
- Bureau  
- Philadelphia 169 JUL 25 1965  
- Pittsburgh  
hta  
COPY IN FILE

PROPERTY OF FBI - [REDACTED]



... President from the Pittsburgh area, which files  
... handwriting similar to that contained in the  
... letter.

... suggested that the files  
... maintained by the local newspapers be  
... the unknown writer of the extortion letter  
... a similar letter to the editor of one of the  
... newspapers.

Through the cooperation of  
... "Pittsburgh Press," the "Letters to the  
... month of May was reviewed and the only letter  
... mentioned Mr. STASSEN was one written by  
... Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 29, 1951.  
... also wrote letters to the editor on  
... 12, 1951, and May 21, 1951.

On July 27, 1951, the above three letters  
were transmitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the  
extortion letter in this case.

20

- P E N D I N G -

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEADS

PITTSBURGH DIVISION

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will report results of laboratory examination of handwriting specimens of [REDACTED]

Pending results of the laboratory's examination of handwriting specimens of [REDACTED] will review "Letters to the Editor" files of "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette" and "Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph."

b7c

20\*

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] Philadelphia, 6-18-51.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

DATE MADE AT

DATE WHEN MADE

REPORT MADE BY

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

[REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] Pittsburgh  
[REDACTED] review, but no handwriting  
[REDACTED] in extortion letter  
[REDACTED] maintained by  
[REDACTED] Post-Examiner.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 PJB/ra

The FBI Laboratory advised by letter dated  
[REDACTED], 1941, that it was concluded that the  
extortion letter in [REDACTED] was not written  
by [REDACTED] b7C

through the cooperation of [REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] Pittsburgh Post-Examiner, the "Letters to the Editor" file of  
that newspaper for the month of May, 1941, was reviewed, and the  
letter in handwriting [REDACTED] that is retained in the [REDACTED]  
letter was noted.

[REDACTED] Pittsburgh Post-Examiner, b7C  
advised that no original "Letters to the Editor" are retained  
in that newspaper but are destroyed after their purpose has been  
served.

RECEIVED [REDACTED] 2-25-21

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

RECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED  
189 JAN 25 1965

E 75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 PJB/ra

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, 7/30/ .b7c

-20-21-

- 2 -

DATE:

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]; [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] - [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Re: [REDACTED] b6, b7C, b7D, 6/24/51, etc

In view of FBI Laboratory's conclusion of examination of handwritten [redacted] was., which was received by the laboratory of [redacted] dated 6/11/81, in the case of [redacted] - b7C; [redacted] - b7D, the Cincinnati Office will discontinue the lead and inform the informant which suggested that [redacted] be interviewed during his whereabouts of [redacted].

2-22-51

On: 01/02/2014

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5RJS

RECORDED-81  
INDEXED-81

OCT 5 1964  
12

9-205 83-22

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. 9-20583-23

REPORT MADE AT [REDACTED]	DATE WHEN MADE [REDACTED]	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c	
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT; HARVEY E. STANLEY - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

A review of the file in instant case reflects that all logical leads have been covered.

By letter dated June 11, 1951, the FBI Laboratory advised that the letter writer in instant case was not written by [REDACTED] the case entitled [REDACTED], WA. [REDACTED] b7c  
VICTIMS: ELIZABETH W. CINCINNATI Office of Origin, Buffalo [REDACTED]

By letter dated October 3, 1951, Cincinnati Office also advised to advise the lead set forth in referenced report to interview [REDACTED] concerning his whereabouts on May 11, 1951. b7c

[REDACTED] b1

By letter dated July 5, 1951, the Bureau advised that the United States Secret Service at Washington, D.C., had advised that they were unable to identify the writing in the extortion letter with any other letter material in their files.

9-20583-23

CLASS & EXT. BY SP7/CLG/ML  
 DATE 9/2/51

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED

[Signature]  
SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

X

[REDACTED]

b1

It should be noted that the letter in instant case threatens the victim  
in the event WINSTON CHURCHILL spoke in Philadelphia. Inasmuch as  
CHURCHILL's visit to Philadelphia is not contemplated in the near future  
and all logical leads have been covered, this case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

9-1000-23

RECEIVED  
X

100-11130

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 6/18/51, at [REDACTED].

b7C



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memo. *num* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7-48

TO : L. B. NICHOLS *lyn*  
FROM : R. T. HARBO  
SUBJECT :

DATE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/2/81 BY SP5 RJG/ha

There is attached the file which has been maintained in the  
Laboratory in connection with the above captioned matter. It is desired  
that this file be maintained as an enclosure behind the main file in the  
Records Section.

Attachment

16 JUN 21 1983

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL**

**FILE: 9-23518**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT <b>CLEVELAND</b>		b7c	
REPORT MADE AT <b>CLEVELAND</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1-13-53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1-5, 6-53</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>hs</b>
[REDACTED] <b>b7c</b> Letter to <b>Cleveland Plain Dealer</b> containing alleged threat to <b>WINSTON</b> <b>SCHILL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>EXTORTION</b>

**SUMMARY OF FACTS:**

Subject, in handwritten letter to "Cleveland Plain Dealer" directed caustic remarks at WINSTON CHURCHILL with the concluding statement that "he has got to die". AUSA, Cleveland, declined prosecution, 1-5-53.

**DETAILS:**

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Investigation in this case was predicated upon a letter dated December 30, 1952 from [redacted] [redacted] Cleveland, Ohio. Said letter was directed to the Cleveland Office by [redacted] to the effect that [redacted] is receipt of a handwritten letter directed to the "Universal Film Dealer" by one [redacted] who based his comments on a newspaper article appearing in the "Cleveland News", December 27, 1952.

The letter written by  
tained no other written and  
set forth as follows: 9-2351

COMPL. 12

888 JUL 15 1965

RECEIVED AND  
- 5048202

**WORK FILE**

**SECRET**

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

9-23518

JAN 16 1953

**SE**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Cleveland 6 -

Well, Mr. M.D. Anonymous, see by your side-kickers in the "Times" that that old British Wop Churchill is at it again, almost the time the swinish P.M. has exceeded the speed limit! he has got to go! The dirty disloyal News has no editorial regarding Churchill's insolence, & you probably will print none.

If Eisenhower, after he's sworn in, is crazy enough to go on with proposing such infamy to Congress, he should be impeached & kicked out of office. It can be done, if he swallows Churchill's program, by a bitter uprising of the American people, who are sick & tired of being constantly robbed by the British Swine! The dollar is worth only 50¢ now, because of Crook Roosevelt's dastardly devaluation in 1933, & we won't stand for any more of it! Are you listening?

"And the tariff will not be reduced; nor will the U.S. buy "increased quantities of foreign goods"; nor will the U.S. loan or give away any more of the taxpayers' money -- except over the dead bodies of decent Americans! Go ahead & sneer at me if you like. -- There's a limit to our patience! -- Since God has not yet struck the evil Master Churchill dead, then the people of New York or Washington will have to SMASH THE EVIL LIFE OUT OF HIM! -- The Irish patriots should have shot & killed him long ago, thereby saved us the trouble of killing him!

"That cynical old British beast has got to die, curse him!"

The facts of this case were discussed with Assistant Attorney General F. Lee on January 7, 1950, at which time it was stated that a review of the aforementioned letter would be made to determine if there was any violation of the Federal Extortion Statute. It was advised that in this instance, the letter writer was not a letter writer.

F. G.  
-337

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In view of the fact that the subject in this case was not  
located, no physical description is being set forth.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL**

**FILE: 62-65596**

62-65596-1

RE:bc

April 30, 1941

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley  
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Bureau's study  
of Subversive Activities, it is desired that there  
be purchased and forwarded to the Bureau in the  
immediate future one copy each of two books written  
by Winston Churchill entitled "While Britain Slept"  
and "Step By Step".

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

MAY 10 1941

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAY 10 1941

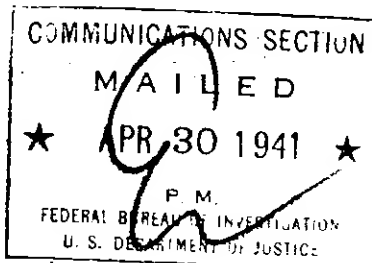
62-65596-1  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 MAY 2 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5R89/nc

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, New York

GJS:ES

May 9, 1941

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30th, 1941, addressed to Assistant Director E. J. Connelley at New York City, requesting the New York Office to purchase for the Bureau two books by Winston S. Churchill.

Please be informed that the two books, "STEP BY STEP", and "WHILE BRITAIN SLEPT - A Survey of World Affairs, 1932-1938" were purchased by Special Agent [REDACTED] and are now being forwarded b7c to the Bureau under separate cover, accompanied by a copy of this letter.

Yours very truly,

*T. J. Donegan*  
T. J. DONEGAN, Acting for  
E. J. CONNELLEY  
Assistant Director

1 ENCL. W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5R6/NE

NOTE - THIS - FORWARDED  
TOGETHER - WITH  
ORIG. LETTER

COPIES DESTROYED  
211 NOV 2 1964

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

162-65596-2  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
5 MAY 12 1941  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FBI NEW YORK  
RECEIVED  
CHIEF OF BUREAU



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, \_\_\_\_\_  
DIRECTOR



EAT:WK  
Time 10:55 AM  
Typed 11:00 AM

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

December 22, 1941

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Tour Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR ~~THE DIRECTOR~~

[REDACTED]

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 REG/nc 7/1/81  
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 1/1/91

*Adv. advised*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/1/81 BY SP-1 REG/nc~~

RECORDED

62-65596-3  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
11 JAN 1 1942.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

713  
3 JAN 28 1942

~~SECRET~~

15 JAN 22 01 15 30

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.  
December 22, 1941

~~SECRET~~

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

This was passed along by the informant merely as  
information of possible interest to us.

Very truly yours,

*P. E. Foxworth*  
P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP  
DATE 10-23-81 *class*

CLASS. & EXT. BY *9/1/81*  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *9/1/91*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *9/1/81* BY *9/1/81*

RECORDED  
INDEXED

6 JAN 15 1942

~~SECRET~~

62-65596-4  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
15 JAN 2 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

*Winston Churchill*

Dec. 30, 1941  
East Liverpool,

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5 RJB/ML

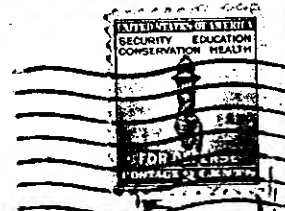
a suggestion which might  
help Prime Minister Churchill  
to return to England safely.

Would it be helpful  
 to have a transcription of a  
 speech made to be broadcast  
 after Mr. Churchill's  
 for England?

INDEXED <sup>OK</sup> RECORDED  
 62-1559625  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 JUL 5 1942  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 FILED

1/9/4v  
ack  
HST - Sec 6 S  
ML

Very truly yours  
BTC



*Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington,  
D.C.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP2B/PL

Dec. 30, 1941  
East Liverpool, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I would like to offer a suggestion which might  
help Prime Minister Churchill to return to England safely.

Would it be helpful to have a transcription of a  
speech made to be broadcast after Mr. Churchill leaves for  
England?

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

b7c

TRUE COPY - els

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP-5 RJG/ML

January 9, 1942

REL:ELC

62-65546-5

RECORDED

Mr. Frank J. Wilson  
Chief  
Secret Service Division  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

For your information and whatever consideration deemed appropriate, I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter dated December 30, 1941, addressed to this Bureau by [REDACTED] who makes a suggestion for the protection of the British Prime Minister. b7c

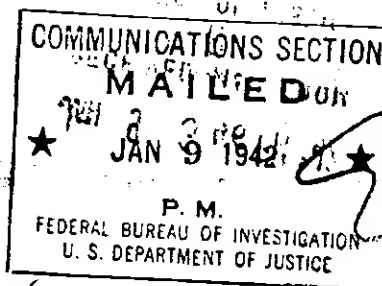
I have acknowledged the receipt of the letter and have informed the correspondent of the reference of this matter to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJG/ML



Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REU

January 9, 1942

RECORDED  
REL:ELC  
62-65596-5

[REDACTED]  
East Liverpool, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

b7c

I have received your letter of December 30, 1941, wherein you suggest a means for the safety of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

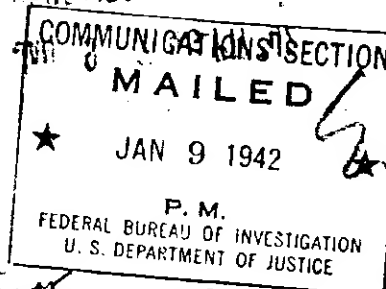
I appreciate your courtesy in making your suggestion available to the FBI, and I thought you would like to know that I have taken the liberty of referring copies of your letter to the Secret Service at Washington, D. C. This Bureau has no jurisdiction over the protection of visiting officials, and it is believed that your suggestion may possibly be of interest to the above mentioned Agency.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/11/01 BY SPS PAB/rk

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



8 JAN 20 1942

*Handwritten signature/initials*

RGF:EOD  
3-11-42

CONFIDENTIAL AND/OR IDENTICAL  
BY SPECIAL AGENT

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 RJB/ulc  
ON 9/1/81

My dear Mr. Berle:

As of possible interest to you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised by a confidential source of information that the statement recently made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that this war would be fought to a bitter end is utterly absurd. It was pointed out that the General Staff of the German Army knew modern warfare could not be fought to the bitter end and there seemed to be no apparent reason for this statement on the part of Mr. Churchill other than its value as propaganda to his own people.

Our source of information related that one of the most potent factors of the war was the possibility of peace, which proposition must be looked for and planned. It was stated that during the last war there was a continuous movement of peace on one side and then on the other, and our source of information allegedly participated in many of these peace movements throughout Europe during that time. It was pointed out that the present war has been entirely different in that no definite peace aim has been arrived at and that all wars are fought over a difference which can be conquered through a suitable and honorable peace. It was stated that such a peace can and must be arrived at in order to stave off a complete destruction of one side or the other.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)  
DATE 10-23-81 am

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In the opinion of our source of information, the American people are a type of people who will not take suggestions

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6

MAR 26 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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62-65596-6  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 1 1942

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19 APR 15 1942



Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

Page 2

or observations and this fact was going to make the end of the present war more difficult than anything else.

This information is also being furnished Colonel William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information.

Sincerely yours,

co-Rear Admiral T. S. Wilkinson  
Director, Office of Naval Intelligence  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

Brigadier General Raymond E. Lee  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
G-2, War Department  
Washington, D. C.

RGF:EOD  
3-12-42

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL DELIVERY~~

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been advised by a confidential source of information that the statement recently made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill to the effect that this war would be fought to a bitter end is utterly absurd. It was pointed out that the General Staff of the German Army knew modern warfare could not be fought to the bitter end and there seemed to be no apparent reason for this statement on the part of Mr. Churchill other than its value as propaganda to his own people.

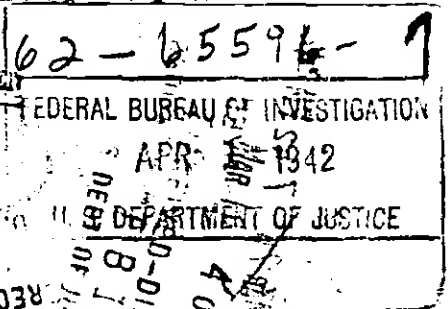
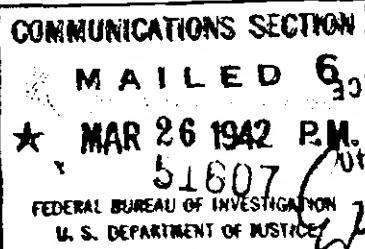
Our source of information related that one of the most potent factors of the war was the possibility of peace, which proposition must be looked for and planned. It was stated that during the last war there was a continuous movement of peace on one side and then on the other, and our source of information allegedly participated in many of these peace movements throughout Europe during that time. It was pointed out that the present war has been entirely different in that no definite peace aim has been arrived at and that all wars are fought over a difference which can be conquered through a suitable and honorable peace. It was stated that such a peace can and must be arrived at in order to stave off a complete destruction of one side or the other.

In the opinion of our source of information, the American people are a type of people who will not take suggestions or observations and this fact was going to make the end of the present war more difficult than anything else.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



19 APR 15 1942

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN

KENNETH MC KELLAR, TENN.  
 CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.  
 ELMER THOMAS, OKLA.  
 MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.  
 RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.  
 PAT MC CARRAN, NEV.  
 JOHN H. OVERTON, LA.  
 JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.  
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.  
 HARRY S. TRUMAN, MO.  
 THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I.  
 FRANCIS MALONEY, CONN.  
 DENNIS CHAVEZ, N. MEX.  
 JAMES M. MEAD, N. Y.  
 WALL DOXEY, MISS.  
 BURNET R. MAYSANK, S. C.

GERALD P. NYE, N. DAK.  
 STYLES BRIDGES, N. H.  
 HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., MASS.  
 RUFUS C. HOLMAN, OREG.  
 WALLACE H. WHITE, JR., MAINE  
 CHAN GURNEY, S. DAK.  
 C. WAYLAND BROOKS, ILL.

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK  
 JOHN W. R. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

June 22, 1942

6/27

I

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
 Federal Bureau of Investigation  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I received in the mail this morning, the enclosed  
 letter from Hayward, California.

Thought you might like to have it as it might jibe  
 up with others you have received.

Sincerely yours,

*Chan Gurney*  
 Chan Gurney

CG:F  
 Encl.

*Wm. L. Churchill*

*ml*  
 I ENCL. 18  
*da*  
*gib lah*  
*ca*

*ack 6/25/42*  
~~*not in*~~  
*gpc*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 9/1/81 BY 525 RJS/nc

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*da*

62-65596-8  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 3 JUN 24 1942  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
*ml*

Copy and Specimens Retained in Laboratory  
 7/9/42  
 RECEIVED

JPC:cgb  
62-65596-8

June 25, 1942

Honorable Chan Gurney  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication under date of June 22, 1942, with which you forwarded an anonymous letter that was directed to you in an envelope postmarked at Hayward, California, on June 20, 1942.

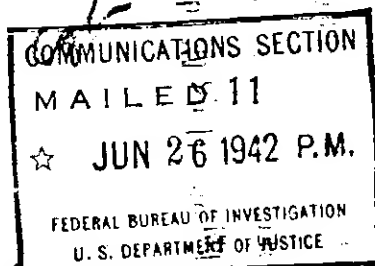
Please be assured that your courtesy and interest in making this document available to me are indeed appreciated. I want you to know that the referenced matter is being given appropriate consideration by this Bureau.

In the event that you secure any additional letters of this nature, I hope you will feel free to transmit them to me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



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DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5A98/mc

hcs

RECORDED-INDEXED  
JUN 25 1942  
JUN 25 1942

34 JUL 15 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1942

JVB:ANK  
62-65596-  
lab. 85923

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TRACY

Re: Examination of letter directed  
to Senator Gurney, in envelope  
postmarked at Hayward, California,  
June 20, 1942.

Reference is made to a letter dated June 22, 1942 from  
the Honorable Chan Gurney, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.,  
with which he transmitted to the Bureau an anonymous letter and  
envelope designated below. The anonymous communication was received  
in the laboratory on July 9, 1942 from the National Defense Division  
for examination.

- Q1, Envelope postmarked "Hayward, California, June 20,  
1942, 10 A. M."  
Q2, Accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Every  
time you appear on our shores..."

It has been concluded that the typewriting on the specimens  
designated as Q1 and Q2 was prepared on a machine equipped with Corona  
Pica type spaced 10 letters to an inch. This typewriting was searched  
through the laboratory's file of espionage writings and anonymous  
letter file without effecting an identification. Appropriate photo-  
graphic copies will be added to the anonymous letter file for future  
reference.

The information contained in this memorandum is for the atten-  
tion of the National Defense Division.

Photographic copies of the specimens listed as Q1 and Q2 are  
attached hereto. The original evidence is being retained in the  
files of the laboratory.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey  
E. P. Coffey

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&  
INDEXED

RECEIVED

14 AUG 16 1942

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211 NOV 2 1964

13 AUG 10 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice- 62-65596-8 01



Senator Gurney,  
Senate Office Bldg.,  
Washington,  
D. C.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice- 62-65596-8 01

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/11/81 BY SP5 RJB/ML

June 19, 1942.

<sup>0</sup>  
Hon. Winston Churchill,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Every time you appear on our shores, it means something very terrible for us.

Why do not you stay at home and fight your own battles instead of always pulling us into them to save your rotten necks?

You are taking foul advantage of our blithering idiot of a president.

Yours truly,

~~Mother of Three .~~

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJB/ra

ENCLOSURE

62-65596-8



Franklin D. Roosevelt

1600 Pennsylvania Ave

Washington  
DC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/17/03 BY 60322



Justice  
F B I

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED  
FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT  
AND CONSIDERATION  
HAMILTON ROOSEVELT  
1111 M Street  
ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION  
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

7  
FED. BU. OF INQ.  
JUN 28 1942  
FED. BU. OF INQ.

that Churchill  
home where  
E. J. R.  
belongs we

can handle our  
town but  
all he wants  
money the  
Merica Bankrupt now

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-15-94 BY 60329 JAL/ML

RECORDED

62-65596-10  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
15 JUN 30 1942  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

England had  
better pay us for  
the last war  
they ought to be  
ashamed to ask  
for help when they  
owe us so much  
money  
America

RECEIVED-SECURITY  
JUL 3 1942  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILES DIVISION  
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*Read to  
Dir 7/24/42*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 20 1942

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Kramer	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI MIAMI

A

7-20-42

6-10

RO

DIRECTOR

SEAL. CAPTAIN RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, SON OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, ARRIVED MIAMI THIS AFTERNOON ENROUTE TO ENGLAND VIA WASHINGTON, DC. CAPTAIN CHURCHILL CAME UP FROM EGYPT AND WAS MET AT AIRPORT BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THIS IS FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION ONLY

EXXX  
DANNER  
END

HOLD AFT ACK  
6-12 PM

OK FBI WASH DC

CEB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 9/1/61 BY SP5 R98/nc

56 JUL 24 1942

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62-65596-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

19 JUL 22 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-5

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

PEF:ES

New York, New York  
July 27, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For the Bureau's information the following information was furnished to me by [REDACTED] for b7c the New York Post:

"Randolph Churchill was in El Morocco until 4 A.M. today. He was with Mrs. Harrison Williams and one of her friends - - a Mr. Ammont, I believe. Or a name which sounds like that. He's from 2 Beekman Place. I think I sent you a note about him before.

And, when I saw them, Churchill was tight. A pretty picture - - the Prime Minister's son, just back from Egypt, "chatting" with Mona Williams and one of her Vichy friends."

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DATE 9/1/11 BY SP5 RDB/ke

Very truly yours,

*P. E. Foxworth*  
P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director

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RPH.



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IN FILE

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FIVE	

March 29, 1943

MEMORANDUMWinston

A person who has been intimately associated with Prime Minister Churchill over a period of some time recently held an off-the-record luncheon discussion with a number of top-flight American newspapermen. The following comments were made by him.

Churchill is generally very affable but drinks excessive amounts, and the speaker on occasion has seen Churchill take as many as eight "slugs" of whiskey in a relatively short time. The speaker spent an evening with Churchill recently and after they had both drunk considerably, the speaker criticized Churchill because of the British attitude towards Gandhi. The speaker told Churchill that the British were making a big mistake in mistreating Gandhi and asked Churchill why he wouldn't see him. Churchill exploded and stated he would see Gandhi in jail.

The speaker then needled Churchill about Russia, Churchill wearing at the time of the discussion a black skull cap which had been given to him by Stalin. The speaker praised Russia, saying Russia had kept England from being whipped, had been putting up a wonderful fight unassisted except for a few tanks sent by England, etc. Churchill "exploded" and became very critical of Stalin and the Russian program.

Sometime after this occurrence the speaker met Churchill at Casablanca during the conference with President Roosevelt, at which time Churchill handed the speaker a sheet of paper from his wallet. On the paper was a poem which Churchill had composed about Russia, which in effect inquired "where the hell was Russia and the second front when England was being driven out of the low country"? The poem inquired whether Russia would be in the war today if Hitler had not attacked and invaded Russia and concluded with the observation that it was all right to say a few nice things about "Uncle Joe" once in a while but that people should also keep a kind word for "number ten" Downing Street.

Churchill's attitude towards war

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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a struggle for survival; that the best in men comes out in time of war; that in times of war the real improvements are achieved, and that under the stress of war tremendous progress is made for the good of living. Churchill stated that when war ends, men settle down to taking things easy, to complacency and only war will compel more progress. Churchill stated that the only peace to man is death.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED  
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JAN 10 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 18 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Acers  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Sharkey  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Gandy  
Mr. Tele. Room

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 37 17 11-53P

DIRECTOR

HEAR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. INFORMATION CONCERNING., TWO COMPLAINANTS  
REPORT THAT THEY HEARD FROM OTHERS AT ABOUT THREE FIFTEEN P. M. AND SIX  
P. M. THIS DATE THAT RADIO BROADCASTS ANNOUNCED THAT CHURCHILL IS DEAD.  
ASSOCIATED PRESS AND UNITED PRESS ADVISE THAT THERE IS NO BASIS FOR THE  
REPORT. BROADCASTING STATION COULD NOT BE IDENTIFIED BY INFORMANTS.

CONROY

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# More Frank Atlantic Charter

## His Strong vs. Weak Philosophy Believed Outmoded

By David Lawrence

Prime Minister Churchill is not only one of the most persuasive personalities in public life, but also one of the frankest. He expounds his conservative philosophy forthrightly and without equivocation.

But it may be doubted whether Mr. Churchill, having served England in her gravest hour, will ever express the liberalism of tomorrow in Britain and, indeed, whether he reflects even now the underlying currents of the British people's thought toward the arrangements that must be made some day to assure the success of the general international peace organizations.

A significant outcropping of this difference came in the recent debate in the House of Commons wherein Mr. Churchill conceded the "axiomatic truth" in the statement of Rhys Davies, Laborite member, that after the Yalta agreement "there is nothing at all to deal with aggression by the great powers" in the United Nations' plan for peace. The Prime Minister added:

"As far as we are concerned, we made a perfectly voluntary agreement with other great powers that were gathered at Yalta and that does prescribe for a differentiation between the treatment of the greatest powers in these matters and of the smallest powers."

### Point Raised by France.

This must mean that Great Britain considers the United States as well as Russia pledged to support the Yalta voting procedure agreement and that he would not consider the American delegation free to present any amendments to it. Precisely this point was raised by France in declining to have her hands tied in advance of the San Francisco meeting which Gen. De Gaulle's cabinet thought might be the case if the invitation to "sponsor" the next conference was accepted.

But Mr. Churchill reveals another important aspect of his thinking. He defends the idea that the strong must be recognized as entitled to special privileges. He says, for instance:

"We may deplore, if we choose, that there is a difference between the great and the small, between the strong and the weak in the world. There undoubtedly is such a difference and it would be foolish to upset good arrangements proceeding on a broad front for the sake of trying to attain immediately what is a hopeless ideal."

Mr. Churchill's viewpoint has been warmly espoused always by those conservatives who feel that big business and monopoly are justified and that the strong enterprises in financial or economic life are entitled to do virtually as they please. Liberalism merely re-iterates such a view whether in inter-

Nobody is going to object to the stipulation that on the security council of the new league the major powers must be permanent members. That was done in the old league, too. For with bigness must inevitably go large responsibility. But this is a far different thing from immunizing the strong from the restraints or discipline imposed on the weak.

It is the perfectionist who is always claiming that the benevolence or good intentions of the strong must be accepted and that law or regulation is unnecessary or that unlimited discretion is preferable to specific delineation of what is or is not the law. The voice of experience tells us that, where laws are vague, law-breaking is frequent especially where materialistic factors are present.

The grave implications of Mr. Churchill's reiteration of an old, old philosophy that seeks to defend the word "power" in "power politics" will in due time become apparent. The smaller nations will find refuge only in combination or in alliances of armament to make them the equal of the larger nations. Balances of power will present new rivalries and new sources of friction. That is the historic answer to the European conservatives' unwillingness to embrace collective security plans. It is unfortunate that this philosophy should be revived so soon after the splendid declaration of purposes adopted as recently as October 7, 1944, at Dunbarton Oaks, wherein no distinction between "strong" or "weak" was drawn and the idea of "equality" was so splendidly stressed.

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DATE 9/1/87 BY SP5EP/ghc

So Polanski's a  
"holy man" who?

25  
76 APR 11 1945

INDEXED

170  
162-62596-5  
NOT RECORDED  
56 APR 6 1945

Clipped from Star  
of 3-20-45  
5-8-45



**"Obsolete" Language.**

The language of the "principles" of Dumbarton Oaks makes no exception and yet seems curiously obsolete already but it is worth re-reading:

"1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

"2. All members of the organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfill the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the charter.

"3. All members of the organization shall settle their dispute by peaceful means in such manner that international peace and security shall not be endangered.

"4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

"5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

"6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventative or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization."

It will be noted that the word "all" is used seven times and that the organization is to be based on the principle of "the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states." There was no differentiation last October between "strong" and "weak."

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Lab. File destroyed Date 7/4/45

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original evidence

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at

62-65596-14

ENCLOSURE

62-65596-14

June 19, 1942.

<sup>0</sup>  
Hon. Winston Churchill,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Every time you appear on our shores, it  
means something very terrible for us.

Why do not you stay at home and fight  
your own battles instead of always pulling us into  
them to save your rotten necks?

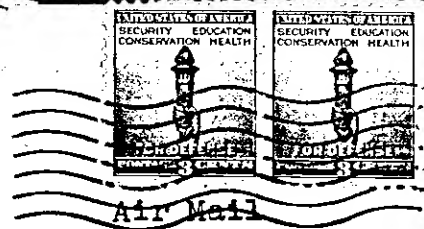
You are taking foul advantage of our  
blithering idiot of a president.

Yours truly,

~~Mother of Three .~~

ENCLOSURE

62-65596-8



Senator Gurney,  
Senate Office Bldg.,  
Washington,  
D. C.

FROM

DO-75

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

See Me \_\_\_\_\_  
Note and Return \_\_\_\_\_  
For Your Recommendation \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_  
Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Handwritten:*  
Tolson: Tell  
Smith to tell  
Bartore it is for  
State Dept to  
handle Churchill's

*Handwritten:*  
security.

*Handwritten:*  
K. Jones  
12/22

*Handwritten:*  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJA/mc

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

P. O. Box 4261  
Miami 26, Florida  
December 21, 1945

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. E. A. Tamm

Dear Sir:

In line with the telephone conversation of ASAC J. L. Madala and Mr. E. A. Tamm on the afternoon of December 20, 1945, relative to the coming visit of Winston Churchill to Miami Beach, Florida, there are enclosed herewith two copies of a memorandum prepared for the Director by this office regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

*Roswell E. Smith*

ROSSELL E. SMITH  
Special Agent in Charge

JLM:JHK  
Enclosures

AIR MAIL

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJS/1



50 JAN 11 1946

DEC 22 10 05 AM '45  
RECEIVED-1444

Miami, Florida  
December 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

At 3:00 p.m. this afternoon, Alfred Barton, who is manager of the Surf Club at Surfside, Florida, telephoned me and asked for Mr. Tolson's telephone number. I asked him what he had in mind, and he advised that Colonel Frank Clarke of Quebec was then in his office and that he desired to put Mr. Tolson in touch with Colonel Clarke so that a discussion could be had with regard to the coming visit of Winston Churchill. Mr. Barton stated that Winston Churchill expects to be in Miami on January 20, 1946, and plans to stay at the home of Colonel Clarke at 5905 North Bay Road, Miami Beach, for a period of thirty days. Mr. Barton further stated that Colonel Clarke is very anxious to have the Bureau assist in the security of his residence during the time Winston Churchill is residing there.

I told Mr. Barton that I did not know whether I could get in touch with Mr. Tolson but that I would communicate his request to Mr. Tolson at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. Barton advised that Colonel Clarke expects to go to Washington during the early part of next month, at which time he will take up the matter of security concerning Winston Churchill with the State Department. He, however, wanted to discuss the matter with Mr. Tolson first, that is before he leaves for Washington on this matter.

I talked with Mr. E. A. Tamm about this call while discussing another matter with him, and he informed me that he is fully acquainted with Colonel Clarke's reputation and that in the past Colonel Clarke has frequently entertained important people in public life at his home.

[REDACTED] b7C  
[REDACTED] Mr. Tamm suggested that this information be made known to you.

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJS/ML

Respectfully submitted,

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211 NOV 2 1964

ROSWELL E. SMITH  
Special Agent in Charge

JLM:JHK

62-65596-15  
ENCLOSURE

4

Miami, Florida  
December 20, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

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[REDACTED]

Mr. Tamm suggested that this information be made known to you.

Respectfully submitted

RECORDED

ROSWELL E. SMITH  
Special Agent in Charge

19 JAN 23 1947

JLM:JEK

56 FEB 8 - 1946

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DATE 9/1/8 BY SP5RQK/PLC



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 318

1946

To: ☒ Director  
☐ Mr. Edward Tamm  
☐ Mr. Clegg  
☐ Mr. Glavin  
☐ Mr. Ladd  
☐ Mr. Nichols  
☐ Mr. Rosen  
☐ Mr. Tracy  
☐ Mr. Harbo  
☐ Mr. Hendon  
☐ Mr. Jones  
☐ Mr. Nease  
☐ Miss Gandy  
☐ Personnel Files Section  
☐ Records Section  
☐ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Carson  
 Mr. Egan  
 Mr. Gurnea  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Hendon  
 Mr. Jones  
 Mr. Nease  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy

See Me For Appropriate Action  
 Send File Note and Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

9/1/81 SPS P/B/NE

Clyde Tolson

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TAMM *W*

DATE: March 8, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL V*Call: 9:20 AM  
3-8-46

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

SAC Kimball of the Richmond Field Office called at the above time and advised that James Anthony, Public Safety Director at Richmond, Virginia, had called him with reference to the visit of Churchill and Eisenhower in Richmond today. Anthony was desiring to know if Kimball and Agent [redacted] would ride with him along the parade route, stating he would feel safer if a couple of Agents were with him. *W. T. Tamm*

Kimball stated that he informed Mr. Anthony that this was the duty of Secret Service and Anthony told him that he was not acquainted with Mr. Huff, who is in charge of Secret Service in Richmond.

I advised Kimball that this was not the usual procedure but that I would check and call him back.

Addendum: I telephonically advised Mr. Kimball that in view of the request *b7* of the Public Safety Director, it would be permissible for him and [redacted] to participate as requested. I suggested to him, however, that he have one or two other Agents in the vicinity of the capital where Churchill is to make the address as long as we were, at least semi-officially, in the matter. I advised him to inform the Bureau of the results following the departure of Churchill.

D.M. Ladd *DL*

58 MAR 28 1946

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DATE 9/1/8 BY 03

RECORDED

162-65596-17

MAR 18 1946

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *sh*

FROM : J. K. Mumford *sh*

SUBJECT: WINSTON CHURCHILL  
Visit to Richmond, Virginia

DATE: March 8, 1946

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

SAC Kimball called to advise that pursuant to prior arrangements he and Special Agent [redacted] rode in the lead car with Major James Anthony, Safety Director of Richmond, in the procession this morning. Winston Churchill rode in the car immediately behind. There were also a number of agents circulating among the spectators. Everything went off exactly as planned and there were no unexpected incidents. Churchill departed from Richmond shortly after noon.

SAC Kimball advised that Major James Anthony asked him to express to the Director his sincere appreciation for permitting our representatives in Richmond to assist in this matter. Mr. Kimball advised as a matter of interest that Secret Service did not participate in any manner and advised Major Anthony that they could not participate due to lack of instructions from headquarters.

JKM: CAB

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52 MAR 28 1946

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EX-68

162-65596-18  
FBI  
19 MAR 12 1946

# Churchill Asks United States of Germany

## 'Partnership' Called Essential to Peace

ZURICH, Sept. 19 (UP)

Winston Churchill today appealed for a partnership of France and an unarmed Germany as the cornerstone for the organization of a United States of Europe.

Churchill said Germany must be deprived of her power to re-arm, but must be welcomed back into the forefront among the European family of nations.

### Dangers Seen

The wartime premier warned in a speech at the University of Zurich that Europe still was in great danger, and the atom bomb might eventually disintegrate the entire world.

"In these present days," Churchill said, "we dwell strangely and precariously under the shield, and I will even say the protection of the atom bomb."

He made a strong plea for French-German unity.

"This way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe," he said. "There can be no revival in Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany."

Proposing a council of Europe within the United Nations framework, Churchill said, "Britain and, I trust, Russia must be prepared to play a part."

### Punishment Demanded

He insisted that Germany must be deprived of the power to re-arm and the guilty punished.

"But when all this has been done, there must be an end to retribution."

"The time may be short. At present there is a breathing space. The fighting has stopped, but the dangers have not stopped. The atom bomb is still in the hands of a nation who we know will only use it in the cause of right and freedom."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5R/12

INDEXED  
147

163-65396-A  
NOT RECORDED  
87 OCT 1 1946

57 OCT 3 1946  
WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD  
AFTERNOON EDITION  
DATE

# Winnie Said It!

IN ONE OF THE MOST brave and brilliant speeches of his long career, and in the presence of the President of the United States, Winston Churchill, at Fulton, Missouri, spoke the words that were in the hearts and minds of so many Americans.

He said:

*"A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist international organization intends to do in the immediate future, or what are the limits, if any, to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies."*

This country does not fear Russia at war. This country does not fear any country at war. We know that it was primarily American productivity in mine, factory and farm that won World War II as it will win the next war, whoever the enemy.

## Vulnerable

But we DO realize that the very nature of our free institutions makes our country, as it does any Anglo-Saxon country, a happy hunting ground for Fifth Columnists—for American agents of foreign countries—often paid agents; more often the ideological schizophrenics who know not what they do.

The Britishers and Canadians who have been caught selling their country to Soviet Russia are but a few smelly herrings in a foul brine. In the United States they number hundreds of thousands.

Not all are traitors. But all are fools.

Not all are paid foreign agents. But all are enemies of American liberty.

The use of these treacherous and weak minds by Russia will not benefit Russia as it will harm the United States.

Most of the products of their espionage will, in our progressively competent country, be obsolescent when they get them.

But no nation can tolerate Fifth Column activities.

No nation can permit its own citizens to serve a foreign master.

No nation can permit a foreign country, friend or foe, to interfere in its internal affairs, to foment civil strife, to stimulate strikes, to sit in its Congress through false party affiliations.

## Intolerable

No country can tolerate the allegiance of its citizens to a foreign agent who disguises his "expansive and proselytizing tendencies" behind a

fraudulent ideological screen of lying slogans, to determine the character of its civil service and armed forces.

Soviet Russia is forcing every free country take defensive measures against this Fifth Column.

And every such defensive measure is an attack on the total structure of human liberty.

In a word, to defend ourselves against this expansion, we weaken our own institutions and lessen our own freedoms.

Yet, we are capable of every sacrifice to safeguard our loved ones from a foe who fights not war, but in peace; who feeds like a parasite upon other countries, absorbing by a political osmosis the economic and industrial vitalities of other peoples, while claiming for itself perfections it does not even approach.

And when Winston Churchill said his piece, President was there, traveling a thousand miles to dignify and magnify" this warning to our people.

The warning shall be taken to heart; it must be by every true American.

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Coffey ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Carson ✓  
Mr. Egan ✓  
Mr. Hendon ✓  
Mr. Pennington ✓  
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓  
Mr. Nease ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

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56 OCT 10 1946

52 OCT 15 1946

MAR 1946  
New York Daily Mirror  
Page 7

# Churchill Asks Reich-French

Winston Churchill proposed yesterday that France and Germany take the lead in organizing a "United States of Europe." The British Tory chieftain attempted to clothe this naked bid for a "spiritually great" reactionary Germany with words about first depriving her of the power to rearm and punishing the war guilty.

The anti-Soviet intent of this scheme was poorly concealed by adding "and, I trust, Soviet Russia" to the proposition that "France and Germany must take the lead, to-



CHURCHILL  
Wants U. S. of Europe

gether with Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America. . . .

Churchill's speech, which outdid that of James Byrnes at Stuttgart in its plans for a strong Germany, was delivered in Zurich, Switzerland.

Proposals for a United States of Europe are intended to split the democratic camp, Radio Moscow charged yesterday, quoting an article in the Soviet trade magazine New Times.

The New Times article said a European Union, which had been advocated by Austrian Social Democrats, has "the same old purpose of splitting the democratic camp and creating the urgently needed union of all forces capable of setting war mongers in the camp of international reaction."

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87 SEP 25 1946

*Pennington*  
*ESP*

This is a clipping from  
page 4 of the  
DAILY WORKER

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

FIVE

5 1946



CHURCHILL TAKES CREDIT FOR TRUMAN PLAN

Moscow, in Czech to Europe, Apr. 16, 1947, 11:30 a.m. EST--L

(Article on Winston Churchill by an Observer)

(Excerpt)

"With the eagerness worthy of some newspaper correspondent, the former Prime Minister sends his articles to a great number of mostly U.S. newspapers and reviews. The tone of all these articles is the same: devout enthusiasm for the U.S. policy of expansion, secret envy that the British monopolists cannot compete with their U.S. counterparts, as regards the rule of the world and, finally, intensified emphasis of his personal role in the anti-Soviet campaign and in the provoking of the allegedly unavoidable conflict between the West and the East.

"As Churchill could not gain the applause of the British people, he now applauds himself in the U.S. press. In his articles Churchill stubbornly underlines that it is he, Winston Churchill, who is the author of the new course now proclaimed in the United States.

"In his speech made in Fulton he foresaw and defined the trend of the present U.S. policy. It is difficult to judge whether Churchill came to the fore with ideas previously prescribed to him by U.S. reactionaries or vice versa, whether Churchill's ideas were used by U.S. reaction.

British Role in Greece

"It is certain that the leader of the British Tories, condemned by his own people, has turned to his overseas brothers-in-arms to find support. The fact that they have shown understanding of each other cannot escape attention. Churchill reminds the Americans of the merits of British reaction and of those of his own person.

"Winston Churchill claims the honor of having used arms for settling his accounts with the Greek people. It was he who issued the order to British soldiers to open fire at Greek partisans. By doing so he enabled the Greek

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51 OCT 27 1947

Foreign Radio Broadcast # 40 - April 18, 1947

RECORDED

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31 OCT 21 1947

Government to gather its strength. Churchill explodes the myth of British non-interference with Greek affairs. He himself emphasizes that it was the British Army which created the appropriate preconditions for appropriate elections to the Greek Parliament. The election results satisfied Churchill himself and British reactionaries in general. Now they also fit into the plans of U.S. monopolists.

#### Wary of American Expansion

"With some sort of nervousness Churchill, however, watches the very fast expansion of the U.S. imperialists. The main thing he is afraid of is that the United States should not act without the British Empire and without Churchill himself. He tries to support the conviction among American reactionary politicians that Britain did not render valuable service in Greece only, but that her services could also come in handy in other parts of the world.

"Churchill emphatically convinces the Americans that Britain has not yet lost her strength. Further explaining his ideas, the leader of the British Conservatives recalls the British Empire and its mission in the East. This is a task which Britain can continue to perform in the East with U.S. help. True, the British Empire thus automatically becomes the servant of the United States in the East, but it seems Churchill is no longer interested in prestige."



# Text of Churchill Message to Smith Dinner Here

The text of the address of Winston Churchill, which was delivered by transcription through the Columbia Broadcasting System to the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, follows:

Mr. Chairman, Your Eminence Cardinal Spellman, Ambassador Austin, Secretary Forrestal, Governor Dewey, Mayor O'Dwyer, and friends of Governor Smith:

This gathering has for its purpose a salutation to the memory of Al Smith by those who knew him, or who have carefully studied his character and life's work. I had the pleasure to meet him several times and enjoyed long talks with him on men and things. In those days he had been four times Governor of the State of New York and had been defeated as candidate for the Presidency. He spoke to me not without feeling of the lack of continuity in American public life for party leaders.

The unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency, although he commands the hopes and esteem of nearly half the nation, often has no public sphere in which he can carry forward all the prestige and allegiances he has gathered in a nation-wide campaign. The lot over here is different, and in many cases a Prime Minister falls from power only to walk four or five yards across the floor of the House of Commons and carry forward his work as leader of the Opposition.

## Smith's Career Lauded

Now, I have a great respect for the American Constitution, but in this instance I must confess that I definitely prefer the British system, or perhaps I should say custom—for we have no system. I followed Al Smith's contest for the Presidency with keen interest and sympathy. I was in the fullest agreement with his attitude on Prohibition and I even suggested to him a slogan—"All for Al; and Al for all."

Now, he certainly was a man of the highest quality of brain and heart, who rose under the free institutions of America—as anyone has a right to do—from humble beginnings to high, long and successful executive office.

He was chosen four times Governor, a record for the Empire State. His devotion to the religion he had learned as a child was perhaps a hindrance to him in a political appeal to the vast and varied American democracy

—but it was the comfort and inspiration of his life, and his many private virtues, the gaiety of nature and personal charm hung on this golden thread. He loved his fellow men and was capable of giving them the noblest forms of service and sacrifice. Long may his memory be cherished in the mighty city of which he was a shining and faithful son.

## Soviet Propaganda Assailed

Let me turn from this great American to the causes which I am sure, were he with us now, he would have made his own. We have traveled a long way in opinion since I spoke at Fulton, under the auspices of the President, eighteen months ago, and many things which were startling or disputable then have now become the foundation of dominant Anglo-American thought.

During all this time the Soviet governments have poured out through their radio, in twenty-six languages, enormous speeches made on their behalf, an incessant stream of abuse upon the Western world, and they have accompanied this virulent propaganda by every action which would prevent the world's settling down into a durable peace, or the United Nations organization playing its part as a great world instrument to prevent war.

Indeed, the conferences at Lake Success, perhaps prematurely, have become a board in which reproaches and insults are hurled at each other by the greatest states; hurled at each other for all mankind to hear if they care to listen, but then some of them are getting tired.

I've been much puzzled to know why it is that the Soviet governments have taken this violently aggressive line. From an external point of view it seems so foolish and we wonder what is the real motive behind it. I cannot, myself, believe that it is the prelude to war. These fourteen men in the Kremlin, who rule with despotic power the vast populations and territories of which they are the masters, are very capable and well informed. If their minds were set on war I cannot believe that they would not kill the easy-going democracies into a false sense of security. Hitler was a master of this and always before or during some act of aggression he uttered soothing words or made non-aggression pacts; therefore while I cannot exclude the danger of war I do not think the violent abuse which the So-

viet Government and their Communist adherents all over the world lavish on all existing forms of civilization, is necessarily a sign of danger, or of imminent danger.

It is more likely, in my opinion, being used for internal purposes; if there are only fourteen men all eyeing one another, deeply conscious of the enormous population they hold in chains of mind and spirit, enforced by terror, it may well be that they think it pays them and helps them to perpetuate their rule by representing to the otherwise blindfolded masses of the brave and good-hearted Russian people that the Soviet Government stands between them and a repetition of the horrors of invasion which they withstood, when it came, so manfully.

## Defense Preparations Stressed

Now, I devoutly hope that this view of mine may prove to be correct. But the United States and the Western democracies of Europe will fail to profit by the hard experiences they have undergone if they did not take every measure of prudent defensive preparation which is open to them. While taking all necessary steps and above all maintaining a solid front we should not, however, be hasty in abandoning our hope in the United Nations organization. It may be that the Soviet government and their Communist fifth columns in so many countries will, at some moment or other, quit the United Nations organization. Then there would be what is called two worlds, and we should all be sorry to see that. But if one of these worlds is far more powerful than the other and is equally vigilant, and is also sincerely desirous of maintaining peace, there is no reason why a two-world system should lead to war.

Great wars come when both sides believe they are more or less equal, and when each thinks he has a good chance of victory. No such conditions of equality would be established if the Soviet Government and their Communist devotees were to make a separate organization of their own. Indeed, the two great systems might even begin to be polite with one another and speak again in the measured language of diplomacy.

Therefore, it seems to me, we should not be unduly depressed if the Soviet-Communist forces should decide to part company with the world organization.

Certainly we ought not to give away anything which is essential to our security in order to persuade them to linger with us for the purpose of paralyzing the joint harmonious action of three quarters of mankind.

## Asks That Taunts Be Ignored

I must now say a word about my own country, and yours. First of all I ask you to pay no attention to the many insulting things which are said about the United States by the Communists, a crypto-Communists and fell travelers in our island. Their interests, and their instructions, naturally lead them to say everything in their power to make division between us. You should completely ignore their taunts and jeers—for instance, I notice in the newspaper bitter words from a Mr. [J. B.] Priestley, who gained some acceptance in war from the fact that we were him for broadcasting purposes. He has no influence. No American should allow himself to be irritated or offended by such a tribe. They do not represent the slightest degree the feelings of the British nation, or I say, of His Majesty's Government.

We are a Socialist Government—you may have heard of that—and I am leader of the Conservative party in opposition to perhaps you have heard of it too. But I can tell you that there is no country in Europe which makes a firmer or more solid front against Soviet and Communist encroachment than Great Britain. There is no doubt whatever that the Government, the overwhelming mass of British people, at home throughout our Commonwealth if any great issue should affect human freedom, will act with the United States in same solidarity and fraternal timidity which has so lately given us victory against the combined dictatorship of Germany, Italy and Japan.

I believe that Britain will again with even higher influence in the world than she now exercises. I work for the revival of the united Europe. I am that the English-speaking world can weather all the storms blow. But that above all the world instrument, in Al Smith's words, "to weld the democracies together," can be erected will be all powerful so long as it is founded on freedom, justice and mercy and is well armed.

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This is a clipping from  
page 1 of 1  
NEW YORK TIMES  
Date 10-15-47  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government  
60 NOV - 4 1947  
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"All"

# Churchill Sees Risk Of War in Surrender To Soviet in Berlin

Political Crisis May Be  
Developing in Russia,  
He Speculates

By the Associated Press

WOODFORD, England, July 10.—Winston Churchill said today the Western Allies risk war with Russia if they yield to Soviet pressure in Berlin.

"If we were to yield upon this grave issue, we would, in my opinion, destroy the best chance which is now open to us of escaping a Third World War," he said in a speech at a Conservative Party rally in his home constituency.

The wartime Prime Minister called the period of waiting for a Soviet reply to the Anglo-French-American notes protesting the blockade of Berlin "an anxious hour."

## Political Crisis Seen.

Mr. Churchill speculated that a political crisis may be developing inside Russia, particularly in the light of the Cominform's denunciation of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia.

"Their prime interest," he said of the Russian rulers, "is to preserve their personal power over the hundreds of millions of people of many different races who they rule with a rod of iron."

"We cannot tell what internal stresses are at work in this grim oligarchy. It would seem to me that they must be very severe at the present time and that one part of the dictatorship is working separately or even contrary to, the other."

"How else can you explain the Soviet solemn denunciation and excommunication of Yugoslavia from the ring of Satellite states at the same moment when they were bringing the crisis in Berlin to its climax?"

## Dealing With 13 in Kremlin.

"It must never be forgotten," Mr. Churchill said, "that with Russia we are dealing not with a great nation that can express its free will but with 13 men in the Kremlin who have made themselves masters of the brave Russian people and who rule them with far more dictatorship than was ever shown by any Russian Czar since the days of Ivan the terrible."

"No one can tell what these 13 holocausts in the Kremlin will do. They do not reason as we do in the western world."

The Conservative Party leader said the "safest course for us and other Western Democracies is to pursue as we are doing, a plain, fair and straightforward policy."

It must be based, he declared, on

our undoubted rights and on those instincts of humanity which forbid us either to leave the Germans of Berlin, who have courageously stood with us, to Soviet vengeance or to let them all be starved to death."

## Supports Bevin Policy.

Mr. Churchill reiterated his support of Foreign Secretary Bevin's foreign policy. "Although it is not perhaps very skillful," he said, "it is at any rate based on sound lines."

Attacking the Labor Government's fiscal policies, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that "better use" will be made of Marshall Plan aid than of the American loan to Britain.

Questioning the government's right to accept American help, he declared:

"When I see the present Socialist government denouncing capitalism in all its forms, mocking with derision and contempt the tremendous free enterprise capitalist system on which the might production of the United States is founded, I cannot help feeling that as a Nation we are not acting honorably or even honestly."

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F B I  
JUL 23 1948

THE EVENING STAR  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Date: JUL 10 1948

51 JUL 28 1948

AIR-7

File 5816

# Churchill's 'Gathering Storm' A Tory View of World War II

THE GATHERING STORM, by Winston Churchill. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. \$6. 763 pp.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

WINSTON CHURCHILL has written, in *The Gathering Storm*, a facile, fluent and fraudulent history of the post-World War I decades up to the first stages of World War II and his accession to the Prime Ministry of Britain. For this, the first volume in a projected series, Churchill has reportedly received a million dollars. In truth, his immediate benefactors and the Tories of the world may well feel that Churchill has earned his pay. For in this massive work, filled with the old Churchillian grandiloquence, he has labored mightily to violate truth and pervert the history of the war in the interest of the ruling class.

In the *Gathering Storm* Churchill capitalizes on, and isolates, the fact of his opposition to Hitler Germany and his war leadership against the Axis. What is missing is the admission that Churchill and British imperialism combined and appeased the Nazis, that Churchill's ultimate hostility to German fascism was only masked by a rival imperialism and not rejection of fascism, per se. The Chamberlain wing of Britain's ruling class Churchill describes not as the sponsors of Nazism, but as "capable and well-meaning people" who unfortunately "formed wrong judgments."

From the first pages of *The Gathering Storm*, wherein Churchill bemoans the fact that World War II did not end with the crowning of a German "constitutional sovereign in the person of an infant grandson of the Kaiser" to his hypocritical "indignation" at the "odious conduct" of the Red Army in entering Poland in 1940, the British Tory leader's story is full of his anti-democratic bias and myopic refusal to comprehend the changing tides of history.

Decently expunged from *The Gathering Storm* is the knowledge of Churchill's own words on his own pro-fascist record; his praise for Mussolini (in 1935) as "a man who was a ruler"; his prediction of the era's big lie that "the world was necessary to stop 'communism'"; that I had been an "enemy" would have been on Munich 15 years ago when he feared his country from the horrible fate of sinking into violent communism (1937)."

Absent from *The Gathering Storm* is Churchill's lavish tribute to Hitler. . . . "The Bolshevik fever threatened to spread beyond the bounds of semi-Asiatic Russia. . . . By a supreme effort, defeated Germany threw it off. Adolf Hitler is fuhrer because he exemplified and enshrines the will of the many. He is the child of revenge, grief and defeat. He is the embodiment of Teutonic greatness. . . . Hitler revolted against the crude Marxist catchwords. . . . was unmoved by threats and violence. . . . felt himself a greatness (1937)."

In *The Gathering Storm*, Churchill's ultimate hostility to German fascism was only masked by a rival imperialism and not rejection of fascism, per se. The Chamberlain wing of Britain's ruling class Churchill describes not as the sponsors of Nazism, but as "capable and well-meaning people" who unfortunately "formed wrong judgments."

The venerable Tory is too cagey to rewrite every chapter of recent history. He knows he can't kid anyone on Munich, for instance. But even there he has the impudence to place the ultimate blame for the rape of Czechoslovakia on the Czechs themselves. For had Benes not told his people "to yield," France and Britain would have come to the rescue.

Churchill doesn't try to rewrite the record of the Soviet Union's actions before World War II for collective action to halt fascist aggression, or the rejection of the "democracies" to join in such action. But he distorts and slanders every other instance the principles and achievements of the Socialist States.

He lumps together fascism and communism, although he admits that he once told Ribbentrop that British rulers "hate" communism as much as they hate fascism. He attacks the Soviet Union for the war against the "gangs of Finns," although few would deny today that Finland was Hitler's front and catspaw.

The Churchillian viewpoint is consistent throughout. He labels the people who fought Franco and his Italo-German friends "Communists again." And he drops Churchill's British Tory pre-eminence by citing as the reason for pro-Franco sentiment the war that "the financial credit of the so-called rebel forces is at least as good or better than that of the official government."

It is highly dubious that a Churchill tricks of phrase sweep of style will bemuse more than are already on his mind. The aristocrat who could boast that "nobody starved in the speaking world" in the late depression decries in his *Gathering Storm* the slightest interest or concern in the welfare of the masses.

And it is highly probable the masses will reciprocate him and, leaving Mr. Winston Churchill to enjoy his newly-minted million for the moment, ignore ponderous efforts to rewrite his pen the history he has been unable to mold to his will more powerful tools.

INDEXED  
RECORDED - 28

162-65596-  
FBI  
71 JUL 23 1948

This is a clipping from  
Page 11 of the  
THE WORKER

Date 6-27-48  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

FILE

62 AUG 2 1948

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 17, 1949

FROM : D. M. LADD *DL*

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

SAC Scheidt called today and advised that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Barney Baruch who stated that Winston Churchill was due to arrive in the United States in the near future on the Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Baruch desired to know with whom he could up the matter of protection for Mr. Churchill. Mr. Scheidt stated that he had referred Mr. Baruch to the Secret Service. I advised him that this was correct.

Mr. Scheidt further stated that Mr. Baruch requested that his deepest respect be paid to you.

DML:FA

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP SP8/MSJ/11/49 *DL*

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62-65596-20  
FBI  
31 MAR 21 1949  
*DL*

58 MAR 25 1949

RECEIVED

# Langer Plans Attack On Churchill Denial Of Fighting for Spain

By the Associated Press

Senator Langer, Republican, of North Dakota promised a reply today to Winston Churchill's statement that Senator Langer utter an untruth when he said Mr. Churchill fought for Spain in the Spanish-American War.

"Utterly devoid of the truth" was Mr. Churchill's description of Senator Langer's charge.

"I'm going to answer today just as soon as I can get the Senate floor," Senator Langer told a reporter. "There is going to be some desk pounding."

Mr. Churchill, former British Prime Minister and one of the world's noted orators, is now in this country on a visit. He sent a telegram yesterday to Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee denying Senator Langer's charges. Senator Connally placed it in the Senate record.

## Jenner Defends Churchill.

It dealt with this question, which Senator Langer put to Senator Jenner, Republican, of Indiana Monday during the latter's foreign policy speech:

"Is the Senator from Indiana familiar with the fact that during the Spanish-American War the same Winston Churchill who now brags that he is half American, took up arms for Spain, and fought against the United States, and did all he could to defeat us?"

Senator Jenner replied that Mr. Churchill "was doing what he thought best for his country."

Mr. Churchill telegraphed Senator Connally:

"The statement made by Mr. Langer is entirely devoid of the truth. I visited Cuba and was with the Spanish army as an observer during the months of November and December, 1895.

## Says War Started Later.

"There was then no question of the United States being involved in a war with Spain. This war did not in fact begin until February 1898, or more than two years after I had left Cuba.

"I should be grateful if you felt able to contradict this false charge by stating the facts to the Senate so that the truth appears in your record."

Senator Langer attempted to reply last night after Senator Connally had finished, but was unable to obtain the floor. He then stalked out of the chamber, angrily shouting "I'll reply tomorrow."

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G. I. R. - 7

INDEXED - 119

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DATE: 10-3-58

22

61 APR 13 1949

Clipped from  
THE EVENING STAR  
Washington, D.C.  
Dated

MAR 31 1949  
file 5 ERC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT

JOHN A. CIMPAMAN

RECEIVED: 12-7-51 1:00 PM RTL

CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-2/uk~~ 9/1/81  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW ~~3/14/91~~

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copy;bw

December 18, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

*ad*  
[REDACTED] <sup>b1</sup> ~~AC~~  
POLICE COOPERATION  
FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

For your information the State Department has been  
advised of this report as has Secret Service.

CAM:dm:mer

CLASS. & EXT. BY *5292/rle* 9/1/81  
REASON FOR EXT. *4.2*  
DATE OF REVIEW *9/1/91*

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50 JAN 23 1952

64 JAN 21 1952 *53*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF Class  
DATE 10-23-81 em

Date: December 18, 1951

To: Mr. Donald L. Nicholson  
Chief, Security Division  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED] *cb1*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *b1*

A copy of this communication is being furnished to  
U. S. Secret Service for information purposes.

CAM:dm

cc - Mr. U. E. Baughman, Jr.  
Chief  
U.S. Secret Service  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSG/nec 9/1/81  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1-2.4.2 9/1/91  
DATE OF REVIEW 9/1/91

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*7-69*  
64 JAN 22 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



December 21, 1951

VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL  
TO THE UNITED STATES

[REDACTED] the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has furnished the following information:

An individual identifying himself as [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] has telephoned him "fifteen times" in the last two or three weeks concerning various matters. On one occasion he stated that the next time Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain comes to the United States he "is going back in a box." The caller also informed [REDACTED] that he knows of a group of men in Dallas who were going to see to this. [REDACTED] stated that the same individual had telephoned [REDACTED] the afore-mentioned newspaper and also other members of the staff. According to [REDACTED] nobody has been able to identify the individual. He usually has called concerning matters of local interest and when articles appeared concerning the visit of Princess Elizabeth, the man charged the News-Sentinel was pro-British. [REDACTED] made the observation that the person had a good voice, used good grammar and spoke intelligently, and it was [REDACTED] belief that he was past middle-age.

No additional information has been received which can be identified as pertaining to the afore-mentioned individual who made the telephone call. (Indianapolis teletype to Bureau dated December 1951, captioned [REDACTED] with alias [REDACTED] Miscellaneous Information Concerning.)

CLASS. & EXT. BY [REDACTED] 9/1/84  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW [REDACTED] 9/1/91

cc-Legal Attache, London

cc-Foreign Service Desk

S.J.PAPICH:nok

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Neale \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

cc-Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

64 JAN 18 1952

EX-100 DIVISION FIVE  
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EX - 28

REC 28 JAN 1952

SECRET - AIR COURIER

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 17 1951

TELETYPE

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DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5 RJG/nd

FBI INDIANAPOLIS  
DIRECTOR

U R G E N T

1-30 PM

Mr. Tolson ☒  
Mr. Ladd ☒  
Mr. Nichols ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. Clegg ☒  
Mr. Glavin ☒  
Mr. Harbo ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Tracy ☒  
Mr. Laughlin ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Mr. Nease ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

MISC. INFO CONCERNING.

THE FORT WAYNE NEWS-SENTINEL, FT. WAYNE, IND.,  
ADVISED THAT A MAN CALLING HIMSELF [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]  
HAS TELEPHONED HIM QUOTE FIFTEEN TIMES UNQUOTE IN THE LAST TWO OR  
THREE WEEKS ABOUT VARIOUS MATTERS, AND ON ONE OCCASION SAID THAT THE  
NEXT TIME PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL OF GREAT BRITAIN COMES  
TO THE UNITED STATES HE QUOTE IS GOING BACK IN A BOX UNQUOTE. THE  
CALLER SAID HE KNOWS OF A GROUP OF MEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS WHO ARE  
GOING TO SEE TO THIS [REDACTED] STATED THE CALLER HAS ALSO TELEPHONED  
[REDACTED] THE PAPER, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF  
THE STAFF BUT NOBODY HAS BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE MAN. SUBJECT  
HAS CALLED MOST FREQUENTLY ABOUT MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST AND WHEN  
STORIES HAVE APPEARED ABOUT PRINCESS ELIZABETH, HE HAS CHARGED THE  
NEWS-SENTINEL AS BEING PRO-BRITISH. AS THE SUBJECT HAS CALLED AT  
DIFFERENT TIMES DURING THE DAY, WARD THINKS HE MAY NOT WORK. SUBJECT  
HAS A GOOD VOICE, USES GOOD GRAMMAR AND SPEAKS INTELLIGENTLY, AND  
WARD BELIEVES CALLER IS PAST MIDDLE AGE. WARD IS UNABLE TO CONNECT  
THE CALLER WITH ANY LETTERS HIS NEWSPAPER HAS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION  
WITH ITS PUBLISHING ACTIVITIES. ABOVE IS FOR BUREAU-S INFO AND POSSIB  
TRANSMITTAL TO SECRET SERVICE. DALLAS ADVISED.

END

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FOSTER

2-36 PM OK FBI WA BSV

162-65596-222  
EX. 112  
Mr. Belmont

20

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
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SLIP(S) OF *Class*  
DATE *10-23-81*

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REASON-FOI  
DATE OF REVIEW

BY ~~SP-5 RJB/uk~~ 9/1/81  
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9/1/81  
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BY SPL. MSGR.  
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*[Handwritten signature]*

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*[Handwritten initials]*

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[REDACTED]

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cc-Mr. U. E. Baughman, Jr.  
Chief  
U. S. Secret Service  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

CC-SAC, Dallas  
SAC, Indianapolis  
SAC, New York

CC-Legal Attache  
London, England

~~SECRET~~  
AIR COURIER

ATTENTION SAC, NEW YORK:      Furnish the above information to the  
New York City Police Department.

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FEB 11 1951

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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- ☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-65596-23

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United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Post Office Box 4312  
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico  
February 13, 1953

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/1/81 BY SP5~~

~~PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Gearty ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Winterrow ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Mr. Sizoo ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 RJB/na  
ON 9/1/81

I thought you would be interested in certain remarks and observations made in my presence at a formal dinner party given by Sir Hugh Foot, Governor of the British Island of Jamaica, which I attended on the evening of February 6, 1953, during my presence in Jamaica to attend the Caribbean Area Intelligence Conference.

I was the only American person at the dinner, other persons being, in addition to the Governor and Lady Foot, Sir Robert Urquhart, British Ambassador to Venezuela, and Lady Urquhart; Sir Raymond Priestly, a well known British educator who is presently in the British West Indies to organize a University of the West Indies; Sir George Seel, prominent member of the current Colonial Administration, and in charge of economic development in the British West Indies, and Lady Seel.

The Governor discussed at great length the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill who had been in Jamaica for an extended vacation and rest just shortly before my arrival. He mentioned, in addition to a number of personal anecdotes concerning the Prime Minister, that Mr. Churchill had been greatly disturbed by United States press reports to the effect that President Eisenhower had asked him concerning his possible retirement from office. The Governor stated that the Prime Minister forcefully observed that President Eisenhower had neither asked him the question, nor had he volunteered any information concerning it to the President, and that the press reports were entirely inaccurate and conjectural. Mr. Churchill, according to the Governor, told him that he had no present intention toward retirement and that he felt that he still had great services yet to perform in behalf of the British Crown.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
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DATE 10-23-81

MAR 19 1953

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62-65596-24  
MAR 4 1953 EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Letter to Director

February 13, 1953

Sir Hugh further related that the British Prime Minister told him, confidentially, that he had already completed (although he hoped to make some revisions thereof) a complete history of the British people and the development of the empire, in addition to a complete history of English speaking peoples of the world. He said that he had no present intention of publishing these works and that they probably would not be released until after his death.

There was a great deal of other conversation concerning the British Prime Minister and some concern voiced over the fact that there was no outstanding successor presently in the Conservative Government who had the standing and prestige necessary to fulfill the goals of the Prime Minister should he be forced to retire within the foreseeable future.

A number of very frank and candid observations were made concerning Mr. Churchill's obvious physical limitations by reason of age by a number of the persons present. A great deal of concern was exhibited over whether or not he would be able, by reason of these limitations, to continue in his position for a more extended period of time.

It was obvious that Mr. Churchill had made quite a hit on his visit to Jamaica. It was indicated that he had been able to have an extended rest, had been more or less isolated from the press, and undoubtedly, through relaxation and an opportunity to pursue a number of his hobbies, including painting and writing, was much the better for it.

It is pointed out that these remarks were made in the course of the after dinner conversation and in a manner of confidence among the persons present. It is further emphasized that I, being the only American present, would be the only source for their further dissemination outside of British circles.

I had the opportunity on this occasion to renew acquaintances with a number of British representatives in Jamaica and the hospitality extended me personally by the Governor was most cordial and gratifying. He has invited Mrs. Godfrey and myself to spend several days of our vacation during the forthcoming summer, if that is possible, with him and Lady Foot as their guests at Kings House in Jamaica.

Letter to Director

February 13, 1953

The British Ambassador to Venezuela, Sir Robert Urquhart was likewise most cordial and has also invited me to visit with him for several days, if that is possible, in Caracas.

It was obvious to me that although an extensive knowledge of the FBI is not known in these circles, that knowledge which they have of Bureau activities is held in high esteem.

Sincerely yours,

*Richard C. Godfrey*  
Richard C. Godfrey  
Special Agent in Charge



FAIR ENOUGH:

# A Lyrical Journalist

BY WESTBROOK PEGLER

In many joyous indorsements of the Nobel award to Winston Churchill, our journalism naively draws attention to a dramatic decline within its own pages of the very quality for which Winston was honored. This master is one of the few lyrical journalists now doing business in the English language. H. L. Mencken has been the only American worthy to carry his typewriter



Pegler

since the death of Percy Hammond and Little Heinie, himself, has been out of action a long time and may never be heard from more. Mencken's mind was mischievous and nimble by contrast with Churchill's stolidness but he had a serious fault of raiding big dictionaries for obsolete or strange words which he sprinkled among his impudence solely for the fun of confounding his clientele. This distraction reduced the value of his essays whereas Churchill makes little words sing as they will in the service of a careful writer.

The comparison may seem unfair to Churchill now that he is a man for the ages by reason of his glorious bravado when the world, including Hitler, knew his heart was heavy with dread. But the fact remains that Winston spent many years at pot-boiling for the Fleet Street market and was just another ink-stained wretch but with velvet lapels. In the era which ended with the paper shortage and the invention of astringent journalism in Britain, many public men scuffled and elbowed for extra money to a degree that made the regular professionals morose.

They were utterly graceless costers, hawking the by-product of the election returns no more inhibited than any Roosevelt in our own day. No wonder that the poor, seedy penny-a-liners covering salacious divorces or scribbling anonymous, dispirited drivel about the mating habits of the earthworm correctly felt that such pounders were dashing the

The quality of English journalism has declined with ours but not in the same peculiar affections of crude, even ungrammatical expression. They have had the excuse of the paper shortage but that doesn't altogether explain their ugliness for they sometimes do swing out into space and smear up tons of good white newsprint with idiotic coverage of paltry criminals or artificial spats with a standardized Yankee rotter. Our deterioration has been deliberate and should seriously concern the societies of editors of the several degrees who visit New York in the winter to discuss freedom of the press and fearlessly denounce censorship in the Argentine.

The frightful innovations which were thrust upon us by Chinaboy

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Times-Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Post \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N.Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N.Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_

Date: OCT 28 1953

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